List of Names

● 103 Ukrainian	Russian or Polish
Berdychiv	Berdichev
Berestechko	Berestecko
Berestya	Brest-Litowsk, Brzesc nad Bugiem
Berezhany	Brzezany
Buh	Bug
Chernivtsi	Cernauti
Chernyhiv	Chernigov
Dnipro	Dnepr, (Dnieper)
Dniprodsherzhinske	Dneprodzerzhinsk
Dnipropetrovske / Katerynoslav	Dnepropetrovsk / Ekaterinoslav
Dnister	Dnestr, (Dniester)
Halych	Halich
Kamianets-Podilskyj	Kamenets-Podolsk
Kharkiv	Kharkov
Konstantynivka	Konstantinovka
Kremianets	Krzemieniec
Kryvyj Rih	Krivoi Rog
Kyiv	Kiev
Lviv	Lwow, - Lemberg
Mohyliv	Mogilev
Mykolajiv	Nikolaev
Nikopil	Nikopol
Novhorod	Novgorod
Oziv	Sea of Azov
Peremyshl	Przemysl
Proskuriv	Proskurov
Rivne	Rowne - Rovno
Sandomir	Sandomierz
Sevastopil	Sevastopol
Syanik	Sanok
Stanislaviv	Stanislawow
Taganrih	Taganrog
Tarnopil	Tarnopol
Volynia	Wolhynia
Voronizh	Voronezh
Vynnytsia	Vinnitsa
Zaporizha	Zaporozhe
Zhytomyr	Zhitomir

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labour is very fluid in Donbass; an annual turnover of 40–50 per cent is estimated.

Soviet official information concerning the iron-ore industry of Krivoy Rog is probably more reliable than that concerning Donbass. The reserves of iron ore of high quality (40 per cent iron) are reckoned at 1100 million tons; some Ukrainian economists put these in excess of 3000 million tons. Mining in the Krivoy Rog (south-west of Ekaterinoslav and south-east of Elizavetgrad) began in the nineties and attained considerable proportions by the beginning of the present century. For the years 1913–16 average output was about 5 million tons per annum. According to Soviet statistics, output for 1938 was round 18 million tons.

Conditions for the development of metallurgical industry are extraordinarily favourable in New Russia: on one side of the Dniepr coal, and on the other iron. This is not all: along the banks of the Dniepr itself, round Nikopol and Khvochevatka, to the south of the old ground of the Zaporogian *Sech*, are rich mines of manganese, the quality of which is little inferior to that of the Georgian deposits at Chiaturi. According to the estimates of Ukrainian economists, reserves on the Dniepr amount to about 400 million tons: even if these estimates are exaggerated, there can be no doubt that the deposit is one of the most valuable in the world.

The production of the Dniepr manganese mines has risen from 260,000 tons in 1916 to over 1,000,000 tons in 1938. If the U.S.S.R. is the principal world producer, the Ukraine alone ranks before British India and South Africa (from which two latter countries it is worth recalling that Germany imported 585,000 tons in 1937).

The deposits of coal in Donbass, of iron at Krivoy Rog and of manganese round Nikopol are connected by railway lines which function probably more efficiently than any others in U.S.S.R. The juxtaposition of the mineral deposits and the metallurgical plants ensures full loads both ways. Only 18 per cent of Donets coal is exported outside the Ukraine, and only 5 per cent of the iron ore; the balance is consumed by the South Russian industries. Manganese, on the other hand, is exported abroad in large quantities.

Important metallurgical plants (70 per cent of the capital of which had been found by French and Belgian houses) existed in the South of Russia prior to the Revolution. In the 'Eastern' (Donets-Azov) group were included the following works: 'The New Russian' (station, Yuzovka, recalling the name of the Welshman Hughes); 'The Russo-Belgian' (Enakievo); 'The Kramatorsky' (Kramatorskaya); 'The Konstantinovsky' (Konstantinovskaya); 'The Donets-Yuriev' (Alchevskaya); 'The Nikopol-Mariupol'

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(Mariupol); 'The Russian Providence' (near Mariupol); 'The Kerch' (near Kerch). In the 'Western' (Dniepr) group the principal works were: 'The Gdantsev' (Krivoy Rog); 'The Dniepr' (near Ekaterinoslav); 'The Alexandrovsky' (near Alexandrovsk). Almost all these works have continued to function under the Soviets; during the course of the last twenty years some have been considerably enlarged and others modernized. Some have been renamed: e.g. 'Alexandrovsky', now 'Zaporogian Steel'; 'Gdantsev', 'Krivoy Rog'; 'Russian Providence', 'Azov Steel'. These three, particularly, have become very important plants.

The Ukrainian and New Russian metallurgical industry comprises 45 blast furnaces and 118 open-hearth furnaces. In the twenty-five years between 1913 and 1938 the output of pig iron has been expanded from 3 million to nearly 8 million tons; rolled iron from 1 million to 3 million; steel from 2 to 5 million tons. Thus, the metallurgical industry of Ukraine and New Russia (excluding the rest of U.S.S.R.) ranks fourth in world production of pig iron (after U.S., Germany and Great Britain) and fifth in the production of steel and rolled iron (after U.S., Germany, Britain and France). In 1938 the Ukrainian and New Russian industries produced 55 per cent of all Russian pig iron, 35 per cent of all steel and 25 per cent of all rolled iron. Concentrated within a comparatively limited region the heavy industry of New Russia and the Ukraine constitutes the most highly developed industrial area of the Soviet Union.

The Revolutionary régime was fortunate in inheriting a wide area of industrialization which, in the immediate pre-Revolutionary period, had been expensively equipped with modern plants by West European capitalist groups. The régime cannot be considered to have achieved anything remarkable in further development, and had the capitalist system of promotion been allowed to survive it is probable that progress would have been more rapid.

The most spectacular (and widely advertised) achievement of the Soviet régime in the Ukraine has been the construction of the grandiose hydro-electric plant in the neighbourhood of the rapids of the Dniepr (Dnieprostroy). A new source of energy (about 600,000 kilowatts), equivalent to a third of the electric energy produced in the Ukraine, has been made available for industry. Dnieprostroy may, however, be considered as a somewhat redundant reinforcement of the power sources of the country which could only have been undertaken by a régime which was not hampered by considerations of productive yield on capital investment. In view of the vast deposits of coal and anthracite to hand and of the as yet unexplored reserves of lignite, the development of a new source of

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377 energy was not of urgent importance. Dnieprostroy supplies neighbouring towns and industrial plants with light and power (including the new 'Dniepr Electrical-Metallurgical Works' and the 'Dniepr Aluminium Works'), but the electrification of the railways of Soviet Ukraine has not yet been undertaken, nor does this appear necessary in view of the cheap supplies of fuel locally available.

397 392 103 As for machine and other mechanical works, there were in existence before 1916: 'Hartmann's Locomotive Works' at Lugansk; the more modern 'Kharkov Locomotive Works' and 'The Electro-Mechanical Works', also at Kharkov; and a series of smaller machine works (particularly for the manufacture of agricultural machinery) at Sumy, Alexandrovsk, Berdyansk, Odessa and Kiev. The Soviet Government considerably enlarged the 'Lugansk Locomotive Works', and recently machine and locomotive works have been in process of construction and subsequent enlargement at Kramatorskaya (in the Donets region). New 'Tractors' Construction Works' have been built in Kharkov. Machinery plants have been founded in Berdyansk and Cherkassy; the old Kiev and Alexandrovsk works have been enlarged; and new agricultural machinery works have been built in Elizavetgrad, Melitopol and Kherson. The shipbuilding works in Nikolaev continue to supply the Black Sea fleet as before the Revolution. There, during the last war, ships were in construction for the Imperial Navy; armour-plate being manufactured in the 'Nikopol-Mariupol Works'.

381 Some progress has been made in the development of a chemical industry based on the abundant supplies of coal in Donbass. There are chemical processing plants at Slavyansk and Lisichansk, and near the railway stations of Gorlovka and Konstantinovka. The industry is still in the experimental stage, but Soviet 'Plans' envisage the supply of 30 per cent of the needs of the home market.

433 The Soviet emphasis on the development of Ukrainian heavy industry and a parallel neglect of the possible expansion of light industries has produced a badly balanced economy in Soviet Ukraine and the country remains dependent on other and often distant parts of the Union for the satisfaction of many of the needs of the people. Political considerations which aim at establishing the complete interdependence of the various parts of the Union are at the basis of the particular direction of the Five Year Plans in the Ukraine. The emigré Ukrainian economist, V. Sadovsky, writes: 'In 1934, 69·4 per cent of industry went to the production of materials and of the tools of production, and only 34·6 per cent for general needs. In this sense the relations existing in 1913 were

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CHAPTER I

IMPORTANT FACTS FROM UKRAINIAN HISTORY

The ancient name of the Ukrainian nation was 'Rus' (as a collective name) and 'Rusyn' as the name of the individual. 103

The name Rus was used in the beginning for the tribe of the Polyans near the city of Kiev on the Dnieper River. When the rule of the 'Russian' Princes had spread over other territories inhabited by the ancestors of the Ukrainian nation between the Don River and the Carpathian Mountains, this name was accepted for the whole state. The Finnish tribes on the Oka and Moskva Rivers that were later colonised, gradually took the name 'Rus' as subjects of the 'Rusyns', the Kievan Princes. Usually these territories, united under the rule of the Princes (later Tsars) of Moscow, were called the 'Muscovite State', and the subjects of the Tsar the 'Muscovite people'. The state of the Tsars of Moscow was known in the world as 'Moscoviae Ducatus, Moscovia, Regnum Moscovitarum' etc. At the beginning of the 18th century Tsar Peter I. forbade the official use of the name 'Muscovite State' and ordered his state to be called 'Russia' (from 1721 on 'Russian Empire').

The Ukrainian patriots refused to recognise the name 'Rus' for the Muscovite State for a long time. Thus we read in the anonymous 'Istoriya Rusov' (History of the Ruthenians), written in the second half of the 18th century:

"It is known that we were formerly what the Muscovites are actually (ruling nation, *P. F.*), government, priority, and even the name Rus have passed from us to them, and we are for them like a byword among the heathen".

The word 'Ukraine' is very old. The name 'Rus' was of political origin, it was brought into the territories subordinated to Kiev by the rule of the Princes and the Church hierarchy. The name 'Ukraine' is truly popular. It can be traced back to ancient times in Ukrainian popular songs, in historical tales and legends. In written memorials we find the name of Ukraine in the Hypatian Chronicle, for the first time in 1187: The Prince of Pereyaslav Volodymer died from the wounds he received in a battle against the Polovets (Kuman)

103 nomads "whom Ukraine mourned very much." This popular name gradually supplanted 'Rus'. The nearer to our times, the more the names 'Ukraine', 'Ukrainian' are used*). The name 'Little Russia', which had been used as the official name of Ukraine in Tsarist Russia, was not accepted by the Ukrainian people**).

175 The Ukrainian problem is not new in European history. The Ukrainian nation (Ruthenians), which had lived for millenniums on the territories between the Don River and the Carpathian Mountains, and the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, has rendered Europe a great service. The knight armies of the Princes of Kiev, Chernigov, Galicia and Volhynia, in heroic exploits defended their country against the nomad hordes, and for centuries did not allow the wild Asiatic tribes to enter Western Europe. A poetical picture of this struggle gives us the famous 'Discourse of the Campaign of Igor' from the 12th century, in which is described the campaign of the 'Rusychi' of Prince Igor against the steppe horde of the Kumans. The powerful Tartar Horde coming from the interior of Asia destroyed the Ukrainian capital Kiev and other cities, and devastated the country in 1240.

After the destruction by the Tartars in the 13th century the Ukrainian public life was concentrated in Galicia and Volhynia. In the 14th century Galician territory was annexed by the Poles after the dynasty of the Galician Princes, the descendants of Vladimir the Saint, had died out. Volhynia and other parts of the Ukrainian territory weakened and devastated by the Tartars, came under the rule of Lithuanian Princes. The Lithuanian state was the immediate continuation of the political and cultural tradition of the Kievan state. The official language of the Lithuanian state was White-Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

With the coming of the Tartars the complete separation of the northern principalities of the former State of Kiev (Suzdal, Ryazan, Moscow, Tver) from Ukraine took place. Under the rule of the Princes of Moscow who 'collected the country', a peculiar system of a centralised despotic state arose. Of the liberal constitu-

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*) The famous Czech scholar Jan Amos Comenius who had lived for a long time in Poland, wrote in a letter dated 24, 5, 1655: "Polonia nostra tota bellis ardet ... tacebo de remotioribus oris Lithuania et *Ukraina*". *The Correspondence of Comenius. Treatises of the Czech Academy of Science*, Class III, Ann. 1, No. 2, p. 179: Prague 1892.

**) The name 'Little Russia' for Ukraine is of scholarly origin. For the first time (1303) it was used in a paper of the Patriarch of Constantinople for the designation of Ukraine as the Metropolis (*μικρὰ Ῥωσία*) in contrast to Moscow (*μεγάλη Ῥωσία*) which formerly was hierarchically subordinated to Kiev.

175 fought against these insubordinate boyars. To break down their defiance, entire cities with all their inhabitants are destroyed. Ambitious Danilo has far-flung plans. He, the tributary prince of the Tatar khan in Sarai on the /35/ Volga, who has a king's crown from the papal city on the Tiber, wants to stretch out his hand to Kiyev, in spite of the fact that his plans of a crusade against the Tatar failed, and that only legates in cowls came instead of well-armed warriors. The khans, however, had long since seen through him; at their command he was obliged to burn down his own fortifications in 1259. Poisoned by the boyars, Danilo dies, and with him ends the Rurik dynasty of Halicz, exactly one hundred years after the destruction of Kiyev.

The history of the Ukraine, the territory on the border*, as the southern regions of the

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*The name "Ukraine", meaning "borderland", appears for the first time in the chronicle of Nestor, which tells of a prince of Pereiaslav who is killed in 1187 in a battle with the nomads. The chronicle reported that "the Ukraine mourned him a great deal". In the year 1198 there is mention of a "Galician Ukraine" on the Polish border, and in 1215 of a "Ukraine" near Brest Litovsk. In the ceaseless wars of the principalities of the Rus', the various border countries gradually shrink to a single frontier country, the "Ukraine". This name which bears witness to the life of constant danger in these regions, is also in the course of time applied to the indigenous population.

Kiyev Rus began to be called, is from now on for long periods a history of its bondage. Foreign peoples dictate its laws. The country is completely exhausted as a result of the eternal wars of the